

WEATHER FORECAST
Fair to-day; to-morrow cloudy; moderate temperature.
Highest temperature yesterday, 42; lowest, 26.
Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

REPARATIONS SET TO RUN 42 YEARS WITH TAX ADDED

Germany to Pay 2 Billion Marks Gold Annually for Five or Ten Years; Six Billions Later.
A VICTORY FOR FRANCE
Lloyd George Abandons Stand for Fixed Total—Belgium Backs Briand and Italians Withdraw.
COMMITTEE DRAFTS PLAN
Premiers' Acceptance of It Probable—Total Payments Estimated at 200 Billion Marks Gold.

By LAURENCE HILLS.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Jan. 29 (Saturday).
After midnight this morning it was announced that the allied committee of financial and economic experts named by the Supreme Council had reached an agreement on the reparations Germany must pay.

They have agreed that these reparations shall be paid over a period of forty-two years, and that they shall be in the form of annuities, fixed on a sliding scale ranging from 2,000,000,000 marks gold the first five or ten years to 6,000,000,000 marks gold per annum later.

In addition to this they propose an ad valorem tax of 12 1/2 per cent. on German exports after the first five years.

This, while providing a final settlement of the German reparations question, which has vexed the allied governments for two years, still leaves indefinite the total amount Germany must pay.

Will Be Submitted To-day.
The agreement reached by the committee will be referred to the Supreme Council when it meets to-day.

The consensus in well informed circles here is that it will be accepted. If so, the Premier will formulate instructions for the allied experts to follow at the Brussels conference, which will fix the details of the scheme and will define the penalties the Germans must pay should they not meet the terms.

The committee, which began its labor immediately after it was named yesterday, did not complete its work until 12:30 o'clock this morning.

Premier Lloyd George, in a final effort to reach a settlement of the reparations problem here, apparently conceded to the French demand for a coefficient on German prosperity, which was obtained in the 12 1/2 per cent. ad valorem tax on German exports to begin five years after this reparations scheme is accepted and becomes effective. This percentage will be added to the fixed annuities.

This gives a probable total of 200,000,000,000 marks gold in reparations, not counting the ad valorem export tax.

Discountable Value.
However, no one can tell the total amount of the German payment under the scheme, and the discountable value of the German obligation will be a problem for the financial world. Indeed, some bankers here even doubt if the annuities will be discountable unless they are backed by a guarantee such as control of the German customs, in which event it is feared that the annuities would not be marketable to the public.

Belgium supported France in the scheme, the Italians withdrawing from the discussion. Premier Lloyd George's abandonment of his demand that a fixed total of indemnity payments be made has been a relief to the British Prime Minister.

Letter on Way 19 Years; No, It Wasn't From Mars

DEBHAM, MASS., Jan. 28.—A letter that had been nineteen years on the way, part of the time travelling through the war capitals of Europe, was delivered to-day to Mrs. Fred I. Pratt of this town. It looked like a futuristic conception of the international postal system gone mad, with a score of foreign postmarks cutting curlicues with domestic marks.

London, Petrograd and Berlin and other far places were registered, with the little station of City Mills, from which the letter was sent on February 2, 1902.

Some of the dates indicated that the letter at times was within a day or two of overtaking Mrs. Pratt. At others it was years behind, and oddly it found her to-day within a few miles of its starting place.

STARVING AUSTRIA HAS BARTER CRAZE

Even Poor Exchange Part of Needed Rations for Necessities of Future.
SMALL AID IN BANK NOTES
Ex-Ambassador to U. S. Blames Entente Allies for Present Plight of Nation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Jan. 29.
Vienna's misery, which is daily bringing Austria nearer a revolution, is largely the result of an era of speculation, both by foreigners and nationals, which even the prohibitive price asked for foodstuffs and clothing is unable to diminish.

While tens of thousands of persons are facing starvation in what was once Europe's gayest capital, thousands of others who are able to rely on a slight income from foreign investments continue to live a life of false extravagance, pouring their money into what seems a bottomless pit of investments in Austrian securities, hoping from day to day they will find the value of the crown has improved suddenly and at least a portion of their wealth regained.

It was extremely improbable that the Allied Supreme Council would be able to take any effective action regarding Austria at this meeting. The proposal of M. Loucheur, French Minister of the Liberated Regions, that an effort be made to finance Austria through private bankers is receiving the most favor.

Traveling returning to Paris from Austria say the fever of Austrian speculation is spreading to the poorer classes, who are bartering their household goods in the hope of finding articles which, when life is again normal there, will be needed by Austrian housewives.

One woman admitted she had sold half her meagre daily rations to a small stock-keeper in return for his stock of sixty scrubbing brushes and brooms, wisely prophesying: "When they begin to clean up things in Vienna scrubbing brushes will be worth their weight in gold."

Dr. Konstantin Dumba, formerly Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Washington, lays the blame for Austria's social, economic and political catastrophe on the Entente Allies, because "they not only destroyed the Austro-Hungarian empire, but also destroyed the economic and monetary unity which for centuries provided for the reciprocal prosperity of all these regions."

Prejudices and passions among the new nations formed after the war prevent Austria's commercial relations being developed, he declared.

As a result Austria is forced to buy foodstuffs in America and the Dutch Indies," Dr. Dumba continued. "The depreciation of Austria's money absolutely necessitated the printing of new paper crowns unceasingly, and this inflation has resulted in a war on the coin of living. The only solution is the coin of living. The only solution is the coin of living."

"This state of affairs cannot continue much longer," Dr. Dumba continued. "The bankruptcy of Austria means political consequences of the gravest character throughout Europe. And yet this must result if England and France do not get some way to relieve the situation. It seems incredible that the two leading nations of Europe will allow a sister nation of 6,500,000 inhabitants to die of hunger without lifting a hand to save them, especially when that nation has stood for so much in the past in so far as world culture is concerned."

SOVIET EXTREMISTS DEMAND RECOGNITION
Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement Strongly Opposed.
London, Jan. 29.—The draft of the Anglo-Russian trade agreement which Leonid Kraasine submitted to the Soviet Executive at Moscow is encountering strong opposition on the part of M. Chicherin, M. Litvinoff and their associates, the London Times says.

BRINES ACQUITTED; DREWES' MURDER TRIAL COLLAPSES

Judge Directs Verdict for Lack of Evidence Against Student.

ANALYZES TESTIMONY
Automobile Not Identified Nor Accused Connected With It.

SUICIDE NOT IMPOSSIBLE
Declares State Fails to Point With Moral Certainty to Defendant.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—William P. Brines walked from the bar of justice this afternoon a free man. By order of Judge William C. Ferguson the jury in the trial had declared the University of Pennsylvania student not guilty of the murder of Elmer C. Drewes.

The acquitted man showed not the slightest trace of emotion. As Judge Ferguson pronounced the words that gave liberty to him Brines sat still, apparently unmindful of the purport of the decision.

A murmur of surprise arose from the crowded benches in the room as Judge Ferguson took the case from the jury and ordered an acquittal. Brines and his mother at once left the court room.

Mr. and Mrs. Christian Drewes, parents of the slain student, also left court and went to their home. There the mother and father denied themselves to interviewers, making this simple announcement:

"The Drewes family has no statement to make. It would do no good. We do want to thank the newspapers for their unbiased and accurate of the write-ups of the trial."

Yesterday, immediately upon the Commonwealth's announcement that it rested its case, William A. Gray, counsel for Brines, had moved that Judge Ferguson take the case from the hands of the jury and order an acquittal. Argument on this motion had been postponed until this morning.

When court convened to-day Mr. Gray began his argument, which continued for an hour and a half. He dissected the circumstantial web the Commonwealth had woven about Brines. He analyzed the testimony of every witness and declared that none of the evidence produced even had tended to show that Brines was the murderer of Drewes.

Charge to the Jury.
Judge Ferguson's charge to the jury ordering the acquittal of Brines emphasized the absence of proof on the part of the Commonwealth that Brines committed the crime charged. He said in part:

"I will only call your attention to one or two matters in this case which influenced me, and then I am going to dismiss you with the thanks of the Court."

"The body was found on Maccher street, near city line, early in the morning of October 17, 1920. There was no evidence of any struggle about that place; there was no evidence of any footmarks showing a struggle or altercation; there was no evidence of any automobile having stopped at or near that place."

"There was only one witness who told us anything about the automobile, and that was Mrs. Reeves. She said she knew it was an Overland car and that it had a dark maroon body."

"Then her attention was called to the fact that before the coroner, some time after October 17, she had said that she did not know the make of the car and she did not know the color. She was taken during the week following the finding of the body to a station house in Germantown and shown a car, and she said that was the car that she had seen."

"There is no evidence that this is the evidence on which the Commonwealth must depend, the evidence of a woman who has told two contradictory stories with reference to that car. I do not propose to discuss the effect of this human mind of suggestion, but if the car is out of the case a very important link in the Commonwealth's chain of evidence disappears."

CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK BUYS CHAMBERS ST. CORNER

ANNOUNCEMENT was made yesterday that the Chemical National Bank had purchased the thirteen story building at the southwest corner of Broadway and Chambers street from the Shoe and Leather Bank branch of the Metropolitan Bank. The sale was negotiated through Joseph P. Day and the contracts were signed by Henry Olesheimer, president of the Shoe and Leather Bank, and by Edwin S. Schenk, first vice-president of the Chemical National.

The property is inclosed on two sides by the present building of the Chemical National Bank and has a frontage of 25.1 feet on Broadway and 91 feet on Chambers street. This gives the bank now 50.2 feet on Broadway and 192.8 feet on Chambers street. Officials of the Chemical National said yesterday that they had no plans for the immediate improvement of the property. One of the reasons for the purchase, however, was that the Chemical has been somewhat cramped for space since its merger with the Citizens National Bank.

The Shoe and Leather Bank will move to 320 Broadway, the old home of the Citizens National.

AIR FORCE URGED AS BEST DEFENCE

Army Expert Says Aviation Has Rendered Helpless Naval Dreadnoughts.

APPROPRIATION IS CUT
Committee Reduces Army Aviation Estimate to \$19,200,000.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.
The development of the airplane during the war has made the huge naval dreadnoughts "just as helpless as the armored knight was when the firearm was brought against him."

Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell, Assistant Chief of the Army Air Service, declared in testimony before the House Appropriations Committee made public to-day.

Gen. Mitchell insisted that the airplane has become such a superior weapon to the battleship that the future programme of national defence must be based on a huge aerial force. If it is to be effective, an adequate aerial force in large measure supplanting the navy can be built up in three years, at an annual construction cost of \$45,000,000, he said.

At present one battleship costs about \$40,000,000, and this amount would build 1,000 planes. Should the United States Navy be made the equal of Great Britain in tonnage it would be foolish to attack it, because of the superior British air force, Gen. Mitchell said.

He asked that the committee authorize the destruction of an obsolete battleship by army airplanes to illustrate the helplessness of the huge craft when subjected to an aerial attack.

The programme of Gen. Mitchell calls for both land and sea operation of the airplanes. He recommended that the three huge German liners, the *Leviathan*, the *Von Steuben* and the *Amesmon*, which have a speed equal to that of the battleships, be equipped as mammoth airplane carriers, so that an aerial force can be quickly transported to any zone of operations. That request was not granted in the army appropriation bill, reported by the House Appropriations Committee to-day and the estimate of the Army Air Service appropriations totaling \$40,000,000 was reduced to \$19,200,000.

Gen. Mitchell said that such developments have been made in the manufacture of poison gas that large cities could be destroyed by lone planes dropping gas bombs unless the States should have an adequate defence force.

"What we need behind the Atlantic coast is a brigade of 600 airplanes—60 per cent. pursuit, 30 per cent. attack and 10 per cent. observation," said Gen. Mitchell. "Behind the Pacific coast we should have 600 planes similarly organized. Throughout the country in general we should have an air division of two brigades of 1,200 planes that could be shifted either way or, in other words, an offensive force of 2,400 planes, or about the same strength France now possesses."

"In my opinion this force should be one-sixth with the colors and five-sixths reserve. On the basis of a construction programme of \$40,000,000 a year, which is the cost of one battleship, this force can be built up and made efficient in one year."

As to the effect of gas dropped from an airplane, Gen. Mitchell said: "Take New York city and consider it an area of 100 square miles. If two tons of crying gas are dropped by airplane there once in eight days it will make every one wear gas masks and goggles. If we should want to kill everybody in that area we could put 20 tons of phosgene there once in eight days and it will keep that area covered."

"We now have a complete program, involving the use of gas and attack aviation, to neutralize the anti-aircraft attack."

PADEREWSKI QUILTS LEAGUE.
WARSAW, Jan. 28.—Ignace Jan Paderewski, one time Premier of Poland, has resigned as Polish delegate to the League of Nations. He sent his resignation from Switzerland, and it was accepted by the Government.

206 YEARS TOTAL SENTENCES FOR 20 ROBBERS IN BRONX

Judge Gibbs Designs Heavy Punishment as Message to the Underworld.

THEFT IN CITY HALL
Queens Public Works Commissioner Despoiled of Overcoat at Meeting.

NEGRO DENIES MURDER
Man Who Confessed Killing Miss Hoxie Recants First Story to Police.

While County Judge Louis D. Gibbs of The Bronx was sentencing twenty robbers for a total maximum of 206 years and a minimum of 61 1/2 years yesterday, a sneak thief got into the City Hall and stole the overcoat of Frank X. Sullivan, Commissioner of Public Works for Queens. Judge Gibbs characterized his sentences as a message to the underworld, but it did not reach its destination in time to save Mr. Sullivan his coat.

There was considerable consternation in the City Hall when Mr. Sullivan made the announcement at a meeting of the Board of Estimate. The coat, which Mr. Sullivan valued at \$150, had been hung in the committee room, which thus far has been considered safe from thieves. Its doors lock automatically and it is not more than twenty feet from where the Mayor sits at board meetings. The thief overlooked the coats of Deputy Comptroller Smith and Borough Presidents Curran, Riegelmann, Bruckner and Connolly, which hung alongside that of Mr. Sullivan.

"I intend now to send a message to the underworld that should make its denizens keep their hands off decent citizens," Judge Gibbs said as the prisoners began filing into court for sentence. "I will deal with the men arraigned when a weapon has been used as potential murderers. If you or old, the crime will be considered just as grave."

Cleanup of Criminals.
Judge Gibbs and Edward J. Glennon, District Attorney, sat aside yesterday as a "cleanup" of the criminals. So great was the crowd of relatives and friends of the prisoners that additional policemen were summoned to maintain order. Special precautions also were taken to prevent a demonstration.

The first ten men arraigned were sentenced for a maximum of 136 years. Four of them, all Spaniards, had perpetrated two of the recent Bronx holdups. Christian Avalino, one of the bandits, received five to ten years, which was the lowest sentence of the group. Juan Alvarez, 30, of the same group, was sentenced to six to ten years. The clerk, who got from nine to twenty years, was a young man, Salicrú and Sylvester Rumbao, received four and a half to fifteen years each. The holdups were of Chinese restaurants at 232 and 219 Third avenue.

When Paul J. Nagle and Jack Sherry were arraigned for sentence, Mrs. Helen McHugh, a widow, of 172 West Eighty-first street, whom the robbers had held up in Van Cortlandt Park, pleaded for clemency, which plea was dismissed promptly by Judge Gibbs. Sherry was a second offender and was sent to prison for twenty years. Nagle, a first offender, was sentenced to serve from ten to twenty years.

Three men stepped into the United Cigar Store at Amsterdam avenue and West Eighty-first street last night about 10:30 o'clock and asked the clerk, George Giardiello, for a package of Glibco cigarettes. One of the men, who was armed with a knife, turned to get the cigarettes, but the three men pointed revolvers at him and ordered him to hold up his hands.

One of the men went behind the counter while the other two forced Giardiello into the back room, where they tied him to a chair. The men then took \$100 from the cashier's drawer and left the store. The clerk managed to release himself after a few minutes and reported the robbery to the police of the West Fifty-eighth street station.

Jewellers' Showcases Robbed.
Seven of sixty showcases in the rooms of the United Jewellers' Exchange, 74 Bowery, which is directly opposite the Manhattan approach to the Manhattan Bridge, were rifled Thursday night of jewelry valued at more than \$10,000. The police believe the robbers intended opening all the showcases but were frightened away.

Two men entered the offices of the Geiger Watch Case Corporation on the second floor of 158 Broadway yesterday afternoon, pointed revolvers at Joseph Geiger and one of his employees and escaped with \$5,000 worth of silver, gold and platinum watch cases. Geiger told the police that one of the men was very short and the other very tall and that they wore felt hats. He hurried to the street after they had gone, but there was no trace of them by the time he found a policeman.

Three bandits stole an automobile belonging to Miss Charlotte Greenwood, an actress, late Thursday night from in front of the Shubert-Crescent Theatre in Brooklyn, and used it several hours later to hold up Mrs. Harold Thomson of Palatka avenue and Glenn Brewer of Hillside avenue, both of Hills, Queens. The holdup occurred in Hillside avenue, near Palatka. The bandits took Mrs. Thomson's pocketbook, containing \$5.40, and \$15 from Mr. Brewer's pocket.

Detectives from the Jamaica station chased the bandits for several miles, but they finally escaped, and later abandoned the automobile near the Long Island Station in Jamaica. The machine was returned to Miss Greenwood.

James Brown, the negro who told the police Thursday night that he was in the City Hall when the overcoat was stolen, was released.

Governor Must Stay at Home a Few Days

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Albany, Jan. 29.
GOV. MILLER'S condition remained unchanged to-day, but nothing serious has developed. His physician, Dr. Leo H. Neuman, directed that he remain at the Executive Mansion for several days. After visiting the Governor he made this statement:

"The Governor has a slight bronchial cold, should be kept quiet for a day or so. There is absolutely nothing serious. He will be confined for a few days to the house, but not to his bed."

CAR FARES AROUSE 33 UPSTATE CITIES

State Conference of Mayors Looking Into Gov. Miller's Transit Programme.

RATE CLAUSE IS ISSUE
Official Assests Legislation to Abrogate Any Franchise Will Meet Opposition.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Albany, Jan. 29.
Franchise agreements held by thirty-three up-State cities are threatening Gov. Miller's transit programme. The belief that these fare restrictions will be brushed aside by the Governor's recommendations has resulted in unexpected opposition in the home towns of some of the most prominent Republican leaders in the Legislature.

The State Conference of Mayors is now looking into the question, and its secretary, William C. Capes, said to-day that that organization would join in the opposition if it is found that the proposals of the Executive interfere in any way with existing contracts with street railway companies. He said that no definite announcement would be made by the Mayors' Conference until after the introduction of the bill.

"But it can be stated," Mr. Capes declared, "that the conference will oppose any legislation seeking to abrogate franchises based upon rate guarantees entered into between municipalities and public service corporations."

The State Conference of Mayors comprises city officials of the entire State. The thirty-three cities which have franchise fare restrictions are Amsterdam, Auburn, Buffalo, Binghamton, Canandaigua, Corning, Cortland, Dunkirk, Fulton, Glens Falls, Glen Cove, Kingston, Little Falls, Mount Vernon, Newburgh, New Rochelle, Niagara Falls, Oswego, Tonawanda, Oneida, Oswego, Plattsburgh, Rochester, Salamanca, Schenectady, Syracuse, Saratoga, Tonawanda, Troy, Utica, Watertown, Watervliet, White Plains and Yonkers.

In many of these cities higher fares have been put into effect because the franchise rights were secured, some of them for a certain period of time. It was felt that the companies should get more revenue during the war and immediately following because of the high wages and cost of materials, but it is now feared that if Gov. Miller's recommendations are put into effect, the cost factor will be forestalled.

The three most powerful leaders in the Legislature come from cities which have franchise fare restrictions. They are Clayton R. Lusk, majority leader of the Senate and Gov. Miller's mouthpiece in the Legislature, who comes from Cortland; Speaker Mackay of Watervliet; and Assemblyman Riegelmann, majority leader of the Assembly, whose home is in Rochester. Gov. Miller comes from Syracuse, where the trolley companies are trying to get a 10 cent fare. Their application is now before the Second District Public Service Commission, and several hearings have been held.

ALBANY GO ON STRIKE TROLLEYS GO ON STRIKE

Men Quit at Reduction Due to Lower Car Fare.

ALBANY, Jan. 29 (Saturday).—A strike on the lines of the United Traction Company, which furnishes street car service in Albany, Troy, Rensselaer, Cohoes, Watervliet, Green Island and Watervliet, began at midnight. As crews finished their day's work the cars were taken to the barns and it was expected that by 8 o'clock not a street car would be operating. The employees struck because of a reduction from 60 to 45 cents an hour, which was to go into effect to-day.

The United Traction Company some time ago applied for a 10 cent fare on all its lines, but the Public Service Commission only allowed an 8 cent fare in Albany, where no franchise agreements regarding fares exist. In Rensselaer the fare was reduced to 5 cents and in Troy to 6 cents. Both of these cities had franchise fare agreements. The new fares were to be effective to-day.

The traction officials have not indicated whether an attempt will be made to operate the cars on one cent fares, but they said that the company has indicated that court action may be taken to compel the company to give service in case no effort is made to operate.

An eleven hour effort to settle the trouble failed to-night after John H. Reardon of Detroit, international vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, and company officials had conferred unsuccessfully.

EGG PRICES DROP IN BOSTON.
BOSTON, Jan. 28.—Further evidence of the mildness of the winter was reflected in the quotation of 90 cents a dozen to-day for "best henner and nearby" eggs, the lowest price of the winter.

MILLER'S TRACTION IDEAS ARE WINNING G. O. P. HEADS HERE

Livingston Unqualifiedly Indorses Stand Taken by Governor in His Message.

KOENIG SEES MERITS
Expects Proposed Remedy to Become Popular When It Is Better Understood by the People.

TAMMANY GUNS OPEN UP
Meeting Denounces Message as Eight Cent Fare Wedge and New Attack on Home Rule in City.

It became evident yesterday that Republican leaders in New York city would support the principles of Governor Miller's plan for the solution of the traction problem here.

Jacob A. Livingston, head of the Kings county organization, flatly announced his approval and declared he would use his influence to have the Brooklyn members of the Legislature stand by the Miller programme.

Samuel S. Koenig, chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, while avoiding making a definite statement on the question before learning what the rank and file of the organization wanted, expressed his conviction that there would be a revolution of feeling in favor of Gov. Miller's ideas as soon as people understood them better. It is known that leaders of the other boroughs have expressed their appreciation of the Miller plan, but are not ready to make a public announcement of their attitude.

Tammany Hall, seeing the possibilities of making a political issue out of the efforts of the Governor to relieve the transit situation in New York city, lined up against the Governor's programme. At a meeting yesterday at noon of the organization's executive committee a resolution was adopted denouncing the message as "destructive of home rule and asserting 'It means an eight cent fare for New York city.'"

Murphy Seeks Resolution.
Edward F. Boyle, chairman of the State Industrial Commission, which is about to be legislated out of office, presided as head of the Tammany committee. The Chairman of the committee, who is a Republican, welcomed him and the credit of seconding the resolution.

Tammany followed up this political propaganda by sending Senator James J. Walker to City Hall to arrange for a meeting on Monday of the Democratic members of the Legislature from New York city. He saw President La Guardia at the next election of the mayor and the credit of seconding the resolution.

Republican leaders were beginning to get their bearings on the Governor's message yesterday. They began to realize that though the "home rule" cry might be used against Republican candidates at the next election of the mayor, the sentiment of the community would back the traction solution suggested by the Governor.

It has been learned that the shock of the suggestions made by the Governor was the more acute because he had not confided what was in his mind to a single leader of the New York city of opinion. They had discussed the question with him, but were not prepared for such a drastic remedy. The first reaction was unfavorable. As one leader expressed himself soon after reading the message for the first time: "It looks as though the Governor had handed the 'five cent fare' issue to Mayor Hylan and it will become a club with which to beat the Republicans."

We want to support the Governor, but it will be dangerous to stand for any programme that means an increased fare. Gradually the feeling of fear has disappeared. In spite of the fact that certain members of the Senate and Assembly have placed themselves on record as opposed to the Governor's plan, it is believed that a majority of them will be found back of the bills now in process of drafting. There is a feeling that as the question is debated and elucidated a favorable reaction will come with much popular support.

Livingston Is Frank in Stand.
There was no mincing of words on the part of Mr. Livingston, the Brooklyn leader, with a reputation for much sagaciousness in sensing the public pulse, when he decided to take a stand. "I think it is all right," said he with emphasis when asked what he thought of the Governor's traction programme. "Then you approve of it?"

"How about the criticism that it would override home rule?" "That's only the cry of some Democrats who are being hurt."

"How about the higher fare issue?" "That isn't the big question. If I understand the Governor's programme, it is for the appointment of a commission with plenary powers to settle the transit problems in Brooklyn and throughout the greater city. It will have plenary powers to find out if the companies need more fare, and if they cannot get along without it must be paid; that is all. If adequate service cannot be given without more fare it must be paid. There must be some method or some other is adopted to settle the question."

"We must start from the basis that the Governor is making an honest effort to solve the problem. There must be confidence in the ability of some one to go ahead and attempt a solution. It is not primarily a fare question. It is a question of satisfying the public with

Continued on Third Page.
READ "A Message to the Unemployed" appearing on next to last page in to-day's issue—Advs.

Dinner—Deerfoot Farm Banquet.
Try this dinner—Deerfoot Farm Banquet, mashed potato, apple sauce. It's great! Order the dinner to-day. Substitute dessert—Advs.

Continued on Last Page.

Seeking a Position?
Refer to the "Help Wanted" advertisements in
THE NEW YORK HERALD
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY)
And do not overlook the offering of Employment Agencies for help of the better kind.